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Malay Literary Prize Winners: a Study of the Awards, the Organizers and the Authorship Patterns

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Abstrak: Dalam artikel ini penulis menghuraikan hadiah-hadiah sastera kreatif Melayu di antara tahun 1946 hingga 1993. Penganjur yang terlibat dalam pemberian hadiah tersebut dikemukakan dan dijadualkan mengikut kekerapan penglibatan serta kategori penganjur. Agensi kerajaan menduduki tempat tertinggi dengan pemberian hadiah yang paling kerap. Penulis juga menghuraikan pengarang-pengarang yang terlibat dalam penulisan karya kreatif tersebut. Carta pengarang disediakan mengikut kekerapan mereka memenangi hadiah secara menyeluruh dan mengikut kategori karya kreatif: novel, drama, puisi dan cerpen. Perisian Bibliometrics Toolbox dan Quattro Pro digunakan untuk mendapatkan carta-carta yang menunjukkan kekerapan dan graf XY.

Abstract: In this article the author describes the prizes offered for creative literary works written in the Malay Language between 1946 and 1993. The organizers involved in offering these awards are identified and tabulated in terms of the frequency of their total prizes as well as by category of organizers. Government agencies ranked top for the highest number of prizes offered. The author also describes the authorship pattern for prize winning titles in terms of total winnings as well as by different categories of creative works, i.e. novels, dramas, poetry and short stories. The Bibliometrics Toolbox was used to obtain ranked frequency tables of the variables studied and Quattro Pro was used to construct charts and an XY graph.

Introduction

Awards for Malay creative works have been a regular feature in the literary scene in Malaysia since 1946. A series of literary discussions and criticisms as well as dissertorial discourses often follow the announcement of prize winners of a particular award. Documentation centres would endeavour to obtain the published award winning titles. This is especially so for centres which aspire to be the one-stop centre for local literary research and learning. To provide the right ambience for research and learning, the one-stop centre must have a good collection of literary works and hence to acquire these acclaimed literary works becomes an important mission for these centres.

This venture is however easier said than done. Many competitions accept unpublished manuscripts and often the titles which have won awards are never published and are therefore not available for general distribution or purchase. This situation hinders the documentation centres' efforts in collecting these materials.

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Most often information about the winning titles is lacking and several attempts at bibliographic control have been plagued by shortcomings. Documentation about the winning titles are often embedded sporadically amongst the various issues of *Dewan Sastera* (a Malay literary mouth piece) and daily Malay newspapers. As a result a great deal of painstaking work is needed to identify and collate all winning titles as no one single document provides such information.

There have been several attempts to document such information. In most cases however complete bibliographic information about all winning titles and the names of consolation prize winners are lacking. The first attempt was made by A.M. Thani (1981, 1982). In the 1981 article, Thani included a chronological list of literary awards offered by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), a government agency, between 1957 and 1980. It was shown that 14 literary awards were offered by DBP between those years. In the listing, the title of awards and the name of authors who have won the awards were given. Consolation prize winners were excluded. Surprisingly the listing also excluded the winning titles!. In 1982 Thani improved his listing by expanding the years covered and including award winning titles between 1946 and 1980. He also included the main winning titles and covered awards offered by agencies other than DBP. Forty awards were listed in chronological order with columns providing such details as titles of awards, names of authors and their winning titles. Again consolation prize winners were excluded. In both the listings, Thani failed to provide bibliographical information about each winning title listed. This created problems for the documentalists wishing to ascertain the publication status of the winning titles.

As an update to Thani's listings, Fatimah Zahrin (1990, 1991) attempted two other listings. In the 1990 listing, Fatimah listed awards in chronological order covering the years 1980 to 1985. Altogether 56 awards were listed over the 5 year span (including awards offered yearly). The second listing covered the period between 1986 and 1989. In the latter list, 20 awards were listed. In both listings, the main prize winners (authors and their winning creative works) were provided. A commendable feature of Fatimah's listing was the inclusion of bibliographical details about most winning titles. There are some drawbacks to her listings which include: a) omission of some main prize winning titles;

b) exclusion of titles and authors who won consolation prizes; and c) the failure to indicate sources from which the information about winning titles was obtained.

Besides the four main attempts above, there has been a number of dissertorial discourses on literary awards and their winning titles. The four most relevant critical analysis are by Che Harun Hamat (1991), Tiyu Chai Kiok (1991), Ramsham bin Shariff Adis (1994) and Razlan Abdul Hamid (1994). Most of these discourses provide structural analysis of the winning titles as well as listings of winning authors and their titles for the awards under study in the appendices of the dissertations.

The purpose of this paper is to : a) identify all literary awards offered between the years 1946 and 1993; b) identify the types of organizers who offered the awards; and c) describe the pattern of authorship of all identified winning titles as a whole as well as by types of literary works. Descriptions are quantitative and no attempt has been made to evaluate any one work on the basis of its literary standing.

Methodology

In order to obtain quantitative data needed for this paper a "Prize" database is created under CDS/ISIS. This is a bibliographic database with data elements included so as to facilitate extraction of required data for manipulation. The data elements extracted are used to ascertain simple frequencies and totals. In some instances, numeric data counted from information provided by the database are fed into the spreadsheet Quattro Pro to obtain XY graphs and charts.

Through this database, two unsorted listings are obtained. The first is a list of authors' names (unsorted) and the second the names of awarding agencies involved. The list of unsorted names and agencies are copied into two separate Wordstar 7 Ascii files and read into a Bibliometrics Toolbox from which cohorts of winning authors are ranked by the frequency of their winnings. Cohorts of awarding agencies are also ranked by the number of awards each offered. Numerical elements obtained from the frequency tables are then fed into Quattro Pro to obtain tables showing the types of awarding

agencies involved and the pattern of total winning titles by types of literary works. An XY graph is constructed to show the authorship pattern as a whole.

The Prize database has collated 1748 literary titles which received various awards. Information about these titles is obtained from various listings and sources. The major source is the journal *Dewan Sastera*. Other sources include published anthologies of winning works, the back covers of winning novels and newspaper articles. It must be pointed out that not all winning titles of awards have been obtained, since the author

has depended only on printed sources of information.

The Awards

The Prize database reveals 86 awards offered either at the national or state levels between the years 1946 and 1993. Some of these can be categorized as major awards offering prizes for a number of consecutive years. This is indicated in Table 1. The awards in table 1 are listed in an alphabetical sequence together with the dates when the awards were offered.

Table 1
Malay Literary Awards And Years of Award Being Offered

Literary Awards	Years of Award
1. Anugerah Cerpen Remaja Hari Guru Wilayah Persekutuan (Juvenile Short Story Award in Conjunction with Teachers Day, Federal Territory)	1987
2. Anugerah Drama Sejarah Nasional (National Historical Drama Award)	1989
3. Anugerah Karya Bangsa Sempena 25 Tahun Kemerdekaan (National Literary Award to Commemorate 25 years of Independence)	1982
4. Anugerah Puisi Putera (Putera Poetry Award)	1980
5. Hadiah Cerpen Esso-Gapena (Esso-Gapena Short Story Prize)	1979-1991
6. Hadiah Cerpen Malayan Banking-DBP (Malayan Banking- DBP Prize for Short Stories)	1987-1992
7. Hadiah Drama Esso-Gapena (Esso-Gapena Prize for Drama)	1984, 1989
8. Hadiah Drama TV Esso-Gapena (Esso-Gapena Prize for TV Dramas)	1984, 1989
9. Hadiah Karya Sastera (Prizes for Literary Writings)	1971-1978
10. Hadiah Karya Sastera Malaysia (Malaysian Literary Writing Prize)	1982/83-1992/93
11. Hadiah Karya Sastera Malaysia Terjemahan (Malaysian Literary Prize for Translations)	1982/83
12. Hadiah Penulis Sarawak (Sarawak Writers' Prize)	1993
13. Hadiah Puisi dan Cerpen DBKL-DBP (DBKL-DBP Prize for Poetry and Short Stories)	1990
14. Hadiah Puisi Kebangsaan Esso-Gapena (Esso-Gapena National Prize for Poetry)	1989
15. Hadiah Puisi Kebangsaan Shapadu-Gapena (Shapadu-Gapena National Prize for Poetry)	1992
16. Hadiah Sastera Berunsur Islam (Prize for Literature Based on Islam)	1987-1990
17. Hadiah Sastera KEMUDI (KEMUDI Literary Prize)	1991
18. Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena (Esso-Gapena Prize for Juvenile Literature)	1981-1983, 1986
19. Hadiah Sastera Sabah (Sabah Literary Prize)	1990
20. Hadiah Sastera Singapura (Singapore Literary Prize)	1974
21. Hadiah Sastera Siswa (Graduate Literature Prize)	1987-1992
22. Hadiah Sastera UKM (UKM Literary Prize)	1980
23. Hadiah Sastera Utusan Melayu-Public Bank (Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Prize for Literature)	1985-1993
24. Hadiah Sempena Menyambut Perayaan Kelahiran Kuala Lumpur (Prize in Conjunction with the Birth of Kuala Lumpur)	1975
25. Peraduan Buku Bergambar Kanak-kanak (Children's Picture Book Competition)	1982
26. Peraduan Buku-Buku Terbaik untuk Kanak-Kanak (Competition for Children's Best Books)	1979
27. Peraduan Cerpen Jelita (Jelita Short Story Competition)	1984, 1986
28. Peraduan Cerpen Jelita-Sheaffer (Jelita-Sheaffer Short Story Competition)	1989
29. Peraduan Mengarang Berunsur Islam Sempena Abad Ke 15 Hijrah (Competition for Writings Based on Islam in Conjunction with 15th Century of Hijrah)	1981, 1983
30. Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Bacaan Kanak-Kanak (Children's Story Writing Competition)	1968
31. Peraduan Mengarang Cerita JKK, Umno Johor (JKK Umno Johor Story Writing Competition)	1949

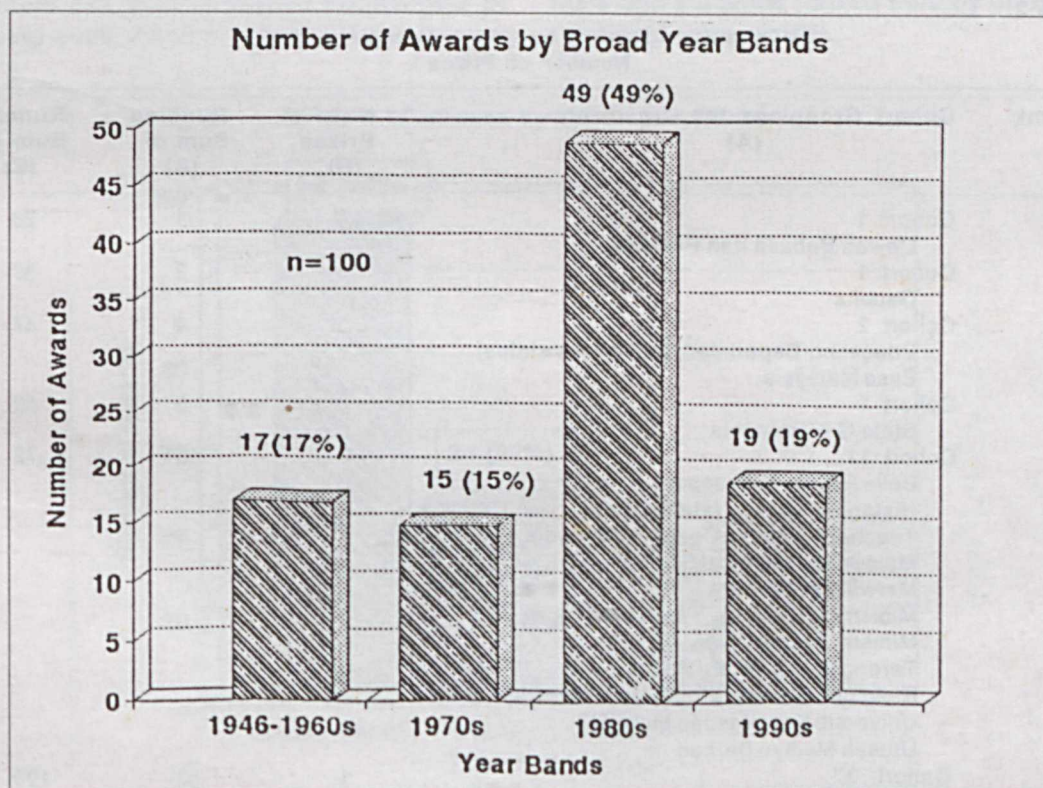
- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 32. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek Jab. Pelajaran Malaysia
(Malaysian Education Dept.'s Competition for Short Story Writing) | 1951 |
| 33. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek Jab. Karang Mengarang (Department of
Writing's Competition for Short Story Composition) | 1956 |
| 34. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek Harmacy (Harmacy's Competition for Short Story Writings) | 1952 |
| 35. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek DBP (DBP's Short Story Writing Competition) | 1957 |
| 36. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek Kanak-Kanak (Children's Short
Story Writing Competition) | 1960 |
| 37. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Pendek Mastika (Mastika's Short Story Writing Competition) | 1952 |
| 38. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Rekaan Sains (Science Fiction Short Story
Writing Competition) | 1967 |
| 39. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita-Cerita Jab. Penerangan (Dept. of Information's
Competition for Short Story Writings) | 1946 |
| 40. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerita-Cerita Pendek Jab. Pelajaran (Education
Dept.'s Competition for Short Story Writings) | 1951 |
| 41. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerpen Balai Muhibah (Balai Muhibah Competition
for Short Story Writings) | 1977/78 |
| 42. | Peraduan Mengarang Berunsur Islam (Competition of Writings Based on Islam) | s.stories
1971,1977,1979
1981,1983,1985
Drama - 1981 |
| 43. | Peraduan Mengarang Cerpen PENA (PENA's Competition for Short Story Writings) | 1967 |
| 44. | Peraduan Mengarang Drama untuk Kanak-kanak dan Orang Muda Peringkat
Sekolah Menengah (Drama Writing Competition for Children and Youth
at Secondary School Level) | 1963 |
| 45. | Peraduan Mengarang Drama Untuk Kanak-Kanak Sekolah Rendah (Primary
School Children's Drama Writing Competition) | 1964 |
| 46. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel DBP (DBP's Novel Writing Competition) | 1962 |
| 47. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Bercorak Islam Yayasan Islam Terengganu
(Islamic Foundation, Terengganu's Novel Writing Competition Based on Islam) | 1982 |
| 48. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Remaja Hari Guru Terengganu
(Terengganu's Teachers Day Juvenile Novel Writing Competition) | 1988 |
| 49. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Sejarah Kebangsaan (National Historical
Novel Writing Competition) | 1988 |
| 50. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Sejarah Tanahair DBP (DBP's Historical Novel
Writing Competition) | 1981 |
| 51. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Sepuluh Tahun Merdeka
(Novel Writing Competition in Conjunction with Ten Years of Independence) | 1967 |
| 52. | Peraduan Mengarang Novel Yayasan Sabah-Gapena
(Sabah Foundation-Gapena Novel Writing Competition) | 1976,1978,1981
1982,1990 |
| 53. | Peraduan Mengarang Sajak Belia Harmacy (Harmacy's Youth Poetry Writing Competition) | 1955 |
| 54. | Peraduan Mengarang Sempena Abad Ke 15 Hijrah Peringkat Negeri Sabah
(Competition on Writings in Conjunction with 15th Century of Hijrah at Sabah State Level) | 1981 |
| 55. | Peraduan Mengarang Sempena Hari Guru Negeri Perak
(Writing Competition in Conjunction With Perak Teachers Day) | 1981-1987 |
| 56. | Peraduan Menterjemah Cerita Pari-Pari Karya Hans Christian Andersen
(Competition on Translations of Fairy Tales Written by Hans Christian Andersen) | 1980 |
| 57. | Peraduan Menterjemah Novel DBP (DBP's Competition on Novel Translations) | 1978 |
| 58. | Peraduan menulis Cereka Sejarah (Historical Story Writings Competition) | 1988 |
| 59. | Peraduan Menulis Cerita Lucu DBP (DBP's Competition for Humorous Story Writings) | 1983 |
| 60. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen dan Puisi (Poetry and Short Story Writing Competition) | 1985 |
| 61. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen dan Sajak Remaja DBP (DBP Juvenile Poetry and
Short Story Writing Competition) | 1986 |
| 62. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen DBP (DBP's Short Story Writing Competition) | 1977 |
| 63. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Hari & Minggu Belia Malaysia (Short Story
Writing Competition in Conjunction With Malaysian Youth Day and Week) | 1980 |
| 64. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen PELITA (PELITA's Short Story Writing Competition) | 1983 |
| 65. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Marwilis (Marwilis Short Story Writing Competition) | 1987 |
| 66. | Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Sempena Perayaan Abad ke 15 Hijrah Bagi Penulis Johor
(Short Story Writing Competition in Conjunction with 15th Century of Hijrah
for Johor Writers) | 1980 |
| 67. | Peraduan Menulis Novel DBP Sabah (DBP Sabah's Novel Writing Competition)
1985,1986,1989,1990 | |
| 68. | Peraduan Menulis Novel Fiksyen Sains Kanak-kanak
(Children's Science Fiction Novel Writing Competition) | 1980 |
| 69. | Peraduan Menulis Novel Kanak-kanak DBP (DBP's Children's Novel
Writing Competition) | 1978,1987,1991 |
| 70. | Peraduan Menulis Novel Remaja DBP (DBP Juvenile Novel Writing Competition) | 1990 |
| 71. | Peraduan Menulis Novel Sempena 20 Tahun Sabah
(Novel Writing Competition in Conjunction with 20 Years Sabah) | 1983 |

72. Peraduan Menulis Puisi KHEN (Ministry of Home Affairs (KHEN) Poetry Writing Competition)	1982
73. Peraduan Menulis Sajak antara Maktab-Maktab Perguruan Malaysia (Poetry Writing Competition Between Malaysian Teachers Training Colleges)	1985
74. Peraduan Menulis Sastera Kreatif Sarawak (Sarawak's Competition for Creative Literary Writings)	1979-1989
75. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama (Psiko-drama) (Drama Script Writing Competition)	1981
76. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama Kanak-kanak (Children's Drama Script Writing Competition)	1979
77. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama Panjang & Pendek (Script Writing Competition for Short and Long Dramas)	1978
78. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama Sejarah Sekolah-Sekolah Malaysia (Script Writing Competition for Historical Drama in Malaysian Schools)	1990
79. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama TV Berdasarkan Cerpen DBP (Drama Script Writing Competition Based on DBP's Short Stories)	1990
80. Peraduan Menulis Skrip Drama Yayasan Seni dan Berita Harian (Arts Foundation and Berita Harian's Drama Script Writing Competition)	1990
81. Pertandingan Menulis Cerpen MPM (Malaysian Teachers Training Colleges Short Story Writing Competition)	1986
82. Pesta Drama Tahunan Sabah (Sabah Yearly Drama Festival)	1974-1977, 1979/80
83. Sayembara Novel Daruliman (Daruliman Novel Award)	1985
84. Sayembara Novel Remaja Generasi & Marwilis (Marwilis and Generasi Publishers' Juvenile Novel Writing Competition)	1990
85. Sayembara Penulisan Kreatif UKM (UKM's Creative Writing Competition)	1989
86. Sayembara Penulisan Novel & Antologi Cerpen/Puisi (Competition for Novels & Anthologies of Short Story/ Poetry)	1985

Figure 1 tabulates the awards by broad year bands. The total number of awards in this table is 100, that is more than 86 since some awards were offered in the 1980s extending as well into the 1990s. As such repeat counts are made for each year band. It is shown that most of the awards were offered in the 1980s which accounts for 49% of the total. As reflected in

Table 1, some of the awards are offered repeatedly either sequentially or once every two years while most are one time offers. The awards offered in the 1990's account for 19% of the total and are slowly increasing. The slow growth of award offers between the 1940s and 1960s eventually increased in the 1970s accounting for 15% of total awards.

Figure 1



The Organizers

Table 2 shows the cohort groupings of organizers by the number of awards they offer. The table indicates that the government agency, DBP is most prominent for the promotion of creative writings through the offering of literary awards. Altogether DBP has offered about 28 awards between 1946 and 1993. This agency was especially active in the earlier years and has jointly co-opted other agencies in this quest for literary excellence in the latter years. An example of this venture is the Malayan Banking-DBP Prize for Short Stories (Hadiah Cerpen Malayan Banking-DBP) offered between 1987 and 1992 and Prize for Literature Based on Islam (Hadiah Sastera Berunsur Islam) which was jointly offered with the Islamic Education Foundation (Yayasan Pelajaran Islam). The awards offered by DBP range over all types of literary works. DBP was responsible for another major award namely the Prize for Literary Writings (Hadiah Karya Sastera 1971-1976) and the Malaysian Prize for Literary Writings (Hadiah Karya Sastera Malaysia) offered between 1982/83-1992/93. DBP most often published all literary works which have won prizes either singly for novels or as anthologies for short stories and poetry. DBP ranked first by cohort groupings for offering the

highest number of awards.

Another important agency is the Confederation of National Writers (Gapena) responsible alone or jointly with other agencies for 9 awards over the years under study. Gapena ranked second by offering 9 prizes between 1946 and 1993. Gapena usually sought financial assistance from Esso Malaysia and they are jointly responsible for major awards such as the Esso-Gapena Award [Short Story/Drama/Poetry/Juvenile Literature] (Hadiah Esso-Gapena [Cerpen/Drama/Puisi/Sastera Remaja]). The winning titles for these awards could be traced since DBP has endeavoured to publish some of the winning works. For the short stories and poetry, Esso Malaysia has also published the translated (English) titles in special issues of their journal *Pelita*. The prizes offered by these joint bodies are for short stories, dramas, poetry and juvenile novels ranging over 15 years (1979-1993). Gapena also jointly organized awards with other commercial agencies such as with Shapadu, the Shapadu-Gapena National Prize for Poetry (Hadiah Puisi Kebangsaan Shapadu-Gapena) offered in 1990 and with the Sabah Foundation, the Sabah Foundation-Gapena Novel Writing Competition (Peraduan Mengarang Novel Yayasan Sabah-Gapena) which was offered between 1976 and 1990.

Table 2
Organizers Ranked by Cohort Groupings and Number of Prizes

Rank	Cohort Groupings for Organizers (A)	No of Prizes (B)	Running Sum of (A)	Running Sum of (B)
1	Cohort: 1 Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka	28	1	28
2	Cohort: 1 Gapena	9	2	37
3	Cohort: 2 Education Department [of various states] Esso Malaysia	5	4	47
4	Cohort: 1 State Governments	3	5	50
5	Cohort: 11 Belia (Harmy Singapore) Historical Society (state) Teachers Training Colleges Malaysia Malaysian Historical Society Marwilis Publishers Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Ministry of Education Terengganu Literary Society Religious Division, Prime Minister's Dept. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Utusan Melayu Berhad	2	16	72
6	Cohort: 37	1	53	109

Amongst the private agencies, Esso Malaysia emerged as the most active agency in making contributions to literary awards. Esso Malaysia ranked third by offering five awards within the years under study. Equally important agencies are Malayan Banking/Maybank for the Malayan Banking-DBP Prize for Short Stories (Hadiah Cerpen Malayan Banking-DBP) offered between 1987 and 1992, Bank Rakyat for the Graduate Literature Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa) offered between 1987 and 1992 and the Utusan Melayu Berhad for the Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Prize for Literature (Hadiah Sastera Utusan Melayu-Public Bank) offered between 1985 and 1993. Other commercial publishers involved in offering literary awards include Marwilis Publishers and Generasi Publishers for the Generasi-Marwilis Prize for Juvenile Novels (Hadiah Novel Remaja Generasi/Marwilis) offered in 1990 and Berita Publishing which offered the Jelita-Sheaffer Short Story Award (Peraduan Cerpen Jelita-Sheaffer) in 1989.

There has been a steady increase in the number of awards offered for creative writings with elements of Islamic teachings. Government agencies such as the Religious Department (Bahagian Agama) of the Prime Minister's Department has been the prime mover through its Writing Competition Based on Islam (Peraduan Mengarang Berunsur Islam) for short stories, dramas and novels between 1975 and 1985. The Department has also published anthologies of its winning titles. Another agency is the Islamic

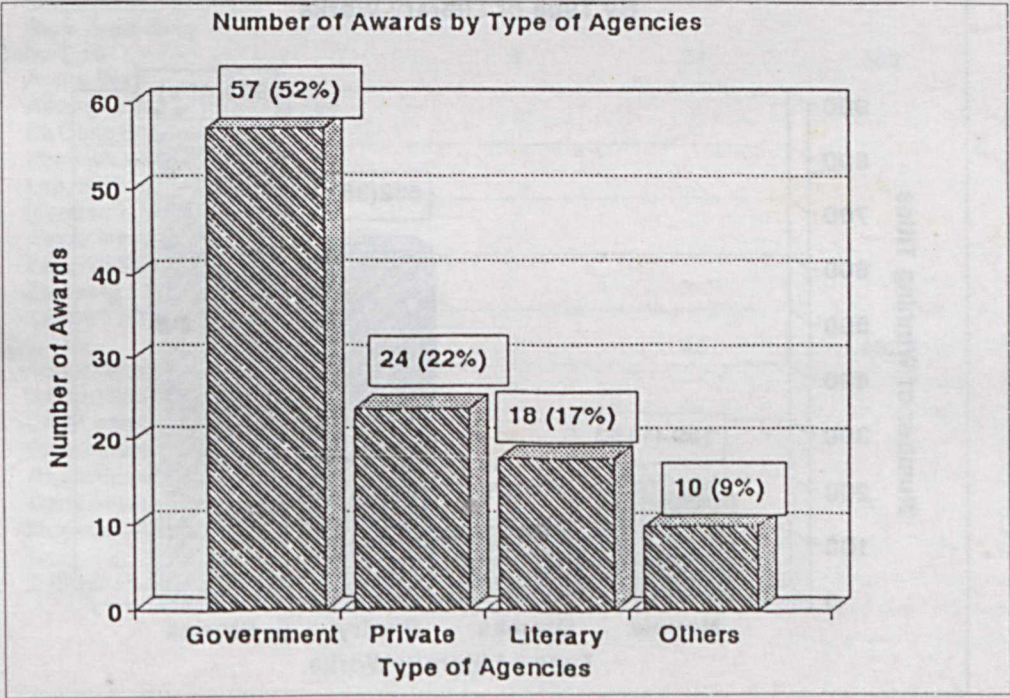
Education Foundation (Yayasan Pelajaran Islam) which has been responsible for organizing the Prize for Literature Based on Islam (Hadiah Sastera Berunsur Islam) for short stories and novels between 1987 and 1992.

Government agencies at the state level were also active in promoting creative literary writings. This includes the Education Department of Wilayah Persekutuan, Terengganu and Perak; the state governments of Sabah and Johor and the Teachers Training Colleges.

The awards listed in Table 1 also indicate that prizes for short stories and poetry are more predominant than those for novels or dramas. As such there are more winning titles in the former two categories when the total is taken into account. This is clearly shown in the following section dealing with the pattern of authorship of winning titles.

Figure 2 shows the number of awards by category of organizers. As indicated earlier, government agencies were responsible for most of the literary prizes offered between 1946 and 1993. Government agencies here include statutory agencies and state departments. This group contributed about 52% (n=57) of total awards offered. The bulk of the awards were offered by DBP, a government agency. The second ranked organizers were in the private sector by offering 22% (n=25) of total awards. The literary associations and societies ranked third by offering 17% (n=18) of total awards.

Figure 2

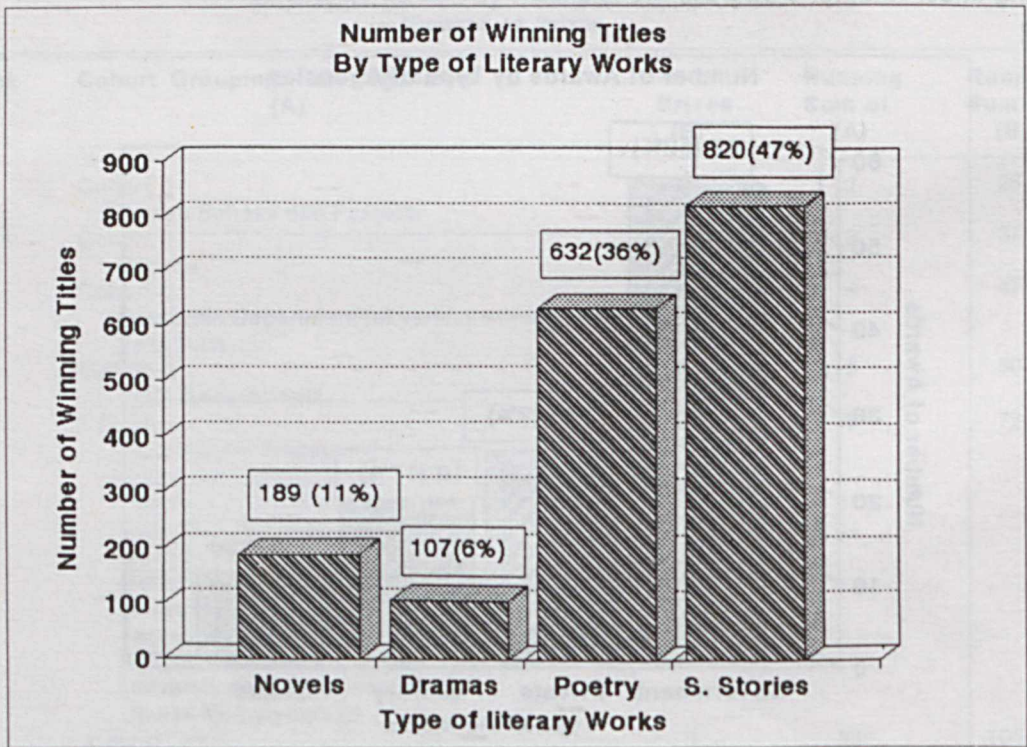


The Prize Winning Authors and Their Winning Titles

The Prize database reveals that there are 829 authors who have written 1748 winning titles. The total number shown in this database is just an estimation since there are occasions when no information could be obtained of winning titles from printed sources. As mentioned earlier, most of the information collated are from the journal *Dewan Sastera* published by DBP, the Malay daily newspapers and the in-house journal *Mutiara Pustaka* published by the Library of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

The Prize database also shows that the most prolific award winning authors were those who wrote short stories and poetry. Figure 3 shows the total number of creative works which won prizes by type of literary works. Winning titles in the short story category form the majority of total winning titles accounting for 47% (n=820). This is followed by titles under the poetry category (anthologies and individual pieces) which constitute 36%(n=632) of total winning titles. Novels form 11%(n=189) of total winnings followed lastly by drama (6%, n=107). This pattern of winnings is based upon the fact that more literary awards were offered for short stories and poetry at both national and state levels.

Figure 3



Based on the information input into the Prize database, it is possible to study the authors of these winning titles closely. An unsorted list of authors' names is extracted and is loaded into the Bibliometric Toolbox. The Toolbox is programmed to accept text data, reading the data from left to right for each line and calculating the occurrences of similar data sets. The result is a table which provides cohort groupings of authors by their frequency of winning titles. This is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 indicates that there are 829 authors winning a total of 1748 titles. Literary prizes in this study is taken to be all prizes won including both main and consolation prizes. Table 3 provides information about the authors giving names in each cohort grouping. Due to space constraints, only the names of authors in the core cohort groups ranked 1 to 15 are included in this table. The table shows that Azizi Haji Abdullah emerges first with 25 prize winning titles. Other authors who have won ten or more prizes are Zurinah Hassan (24), Latiff Mohidin (21), Lim Swee Tin (16), Norhisham Mustaffa (15), Abdullah Tahir (14), Anwar Ridhwan (13), Awang Abdullah (12), Azmah Nordin (12), Gunawan Mahmood (12), Mohd. Ismail Sarbini (12), Shahnnon Ahmad (12), Zaen Kasturi (12), Fatimah Busu (11), Harun Haji Salleh (11), Rejab F.I. (11), T. Alias Taib (11), Jais Sahok (10), Kemala (10) and Zahari Affandi (10). As expected most of these authors obtained their prizes for short story and poetry .

Table 3

Authors Ranked by Cohort Groupings and Frequency of Winnings

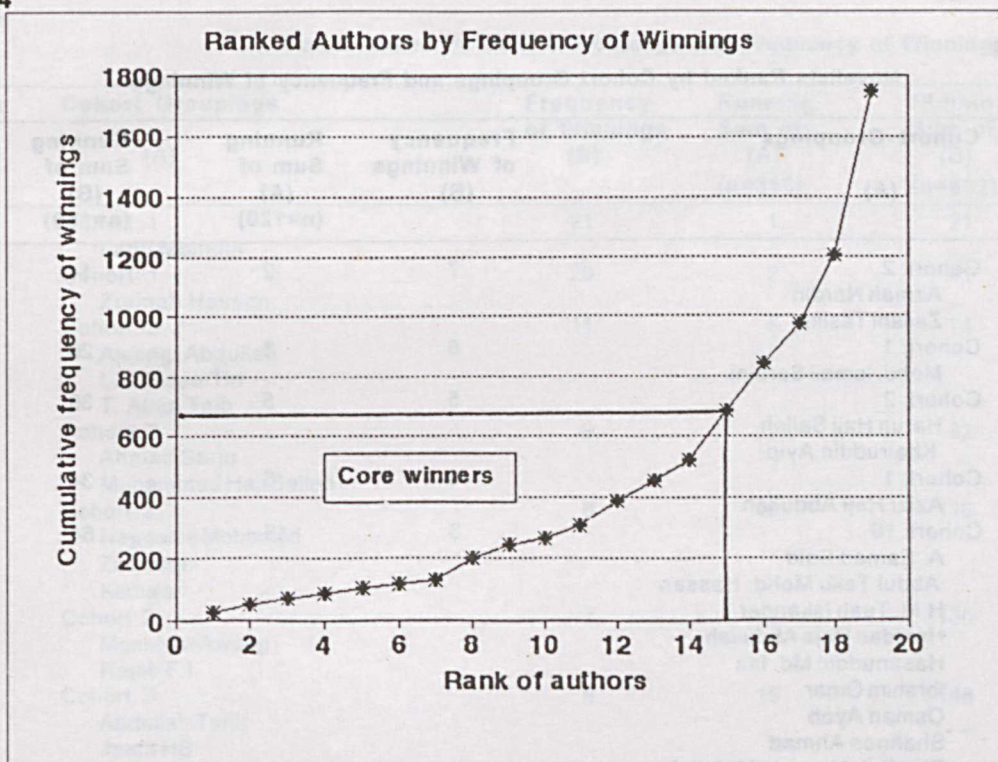
Rank	Cohort Groupings (A)	Frequency of Winnings (B)	Running Sum of (A) n=829	Running Sum of (B) n=1748
1	Cohort: 1 Azizi Haji Abdullah	25	1	25
2	Cohort: 1 Zurinah Hassan	24	2	49
3	Cohort: 1 Latiff Mohidin	21	3	70
4	Cohort: 1 Lim Swee Tin	16	4	86
5	Cohort: 1 Norhisham Mustaffa	15	5	101
6	Cohort: 1 Abdullah Tahir	14	6	115
7	Cohort: 1 Anwar Ridhwan	13	7	128
8	Cohort: 6 Awang Abdullah Azmah Nordin Gunawan Mahmood Mohd. Ismail Sarbini Shahnon Ahmad Zaen Kasturi	12	13	200
9	Cohort: 4 Fatimah Busu Harun Haji Salleh Rejab F.I. T. Alias Taib	11	117	244
10	Cohort: 3 Jais Sahok Kemala Zahari Affandi	10	19	264
11	Cohort: 4 Ahmad Sarju Jong Chian Lai Muhammad Haji Salleh Siow Siew Sing	9	24	309
12	Cohort: 10 Arena Wati Awangku Merali Pg Mohamed Eh Deng Eh Chik Khadijah Hashim Lee, Selina S.F. Nawawee Mohamad Razak Mamat Zahari Hasib Zaihasra Zailani Taslim	8	34	389
13	Cohort: 9 Abdul Talib Mohd Hassan Baharuddin C.D. Chai Loon Guan Dharmala N.S. Maarof Mahmud Mana Sikana Moehtar Awang Nora S.Hamisal	7	43	452

14	Cohort: 12	6	55	524
	Aishah Omar			
	Ali Majod			
	Amin Minhad			
	Baharuddin Kahar			
	Cheng Poh Hock			
	Dharma Mohammad			
	E Pian Pro Poul			
	Jaafa HS			
	Osman Ayob			
	Shapiai Mohd. Ramly			
	Siti Aishah Murad			
	Wan Ahmad Ismail			
15	Cohort: 32	5	87	684
	A. Rahim Abdullah			
	Abdul Aziz H.M.			
	Abdul Hadi Muhammad			
	Abdul Kipli Ali			
	Abdullah Hussain			
	Abu Hassan Morad			
	Ahmad J. Hussein			
	Aziz Jahpin			
	Azmi Yusoff			
	Badaruddin M.Z.			
	Baha Zain			
	Djazlan Zainal			
	Firdaus Abdullah			
	Hassan Mohd. Ali			
	Jihaty Abadi			
	Khairuddin Ayip			
	Malim Ghozali PK			
	Othman Puteh			
	Prasert Eh Chai			
	Rahman Shaari			
	Rosli K. Matari			
	S. Othman Kelantan			
	S. M. Zakir			
	Sabar Bohari			
	Saiee Driss			
	Sharif Putera			
	Siti Zainon Ismail			
	Sri Diah			
	Sujaidi Dasuki			
	Tan Loo Chye			
	Wadi Leta S.A.			
	Wardziah Abdul Rahman			
16	Cohort: 40	4	127	844
17	Cohort: 43	3	170	973
18	Cohort: 116	2	286	1205
19	Cohort: 543	1	829	1748

As a result of the cohort groupings, the authors are ranked in ascending order to clearly indicate the number of prolific winners as compared to those who are moderate and low winners. This is clearly shown when an XY graph is plotted using the ranked cohort groupings of 19 against the cumulative or running sum of winnings for each group. To obtain the graph data from the 19 ranks and their cumulative frequency, the number of winning titles are entered into the spreadsheet Quattro Pro. The result obtained is

shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 indicates that there are three main groups of authors. The first group comprises the high winners. As observed from table 3, the high winners are those who have won five or more prizes. The total number of authors in this group is 87 and the total number of winnings by this group is 684. This is more than a third of total winning titles, that is about 10% of authors won 39% of total prizes. The second group comprises the moderate winners. The total number of authors in this group is 199 and

Figure 4



the total number of winnings obtained by authors in this group is 30% of total winnings ($n=521$). The third group consists of the low winners. The number of authors in this group is 543 and they account for 31% of total winning titles ($n=543$). The low winners are categorized as such since each author in this group has won only one prize each. This pattern seems to comply with Bradford's law of literature spread. Bradford maintains that in any given subject area only a few authors contribute to more than half of the total literature in the field while the other half is contributed by a large number of authors. This characteristic seems to apply to Malay prize winning literature showing the pattern of high, moderate and low contributors. This pattern implies that there will continue to be a small group of authors who will dominate the prize winning scene while the majority of winners will be those who would have won 1 to 2 prizes each.

The study of the authorship pattern of prize winning works may have management implications to the documentation centre. To acquire every single prize winning title may be an impossible task especially if the documentation centre has only been recently established. Hence the most logical strategy is to at least

try to acquire works by authors in the high and moderate groupings. In adopting this strategy, 69% ($n=1205$) of the total winning titles (out of 1748) would have been acquired. These titles were authored by only 34% ($n=286$) of total winning authors of 829.

Authorship Pattern By Type of Creative Writings

From the Prize database, it is possible to extract and sort entries by the field "category" which sorts all entries under categories of creative works. Under CDS/ISIS print format, data elements extracted are merely the authors under each category (unsorted). A similar procedure is adopted where the unsorted author entries for each category are read into the Bibliometrics Toolbox to ascertain the frequency pattern of authorship for each category.

Authorship Pattern for Novels

Table 4 indicates that there are 120 authors who have won awards for novels. The 120

Table 4

Novelists Ranked by Cohort Groupings and Frequency of Winnings

Rank	Cohort Groupings (A)	Frequency of Winnings (B)	Running Sum of (A) (n=120)	Running Sum of (B) (n=189)
1	Cohort: 2 Azmah Nordin Zailani Taslim	7	2	14
2	Cohort: 1 Mohd. Ismail Sarbini	6	3	20
3	Cohort: 2 Harun Haji Salleh Khairuddin Ayip	5	5	30
4	Cohort: 1 Azizi Haji Abdullah	4	6	34
5	Cohort: 10 A. Samad Said Abdul Talib Mohd. Hassan H.M. Tuah Iskandar Hamdan Raja Abdullah Hasanuddin Md. Isa Ibrahim Omar Osman Ayob Shahnon Ahmad Sharifah Hasnah Abdullah Zahari Affandi	3	16	64
6	Cohort: 21	2	37	106
7	Cohort: 83	1	120	189

authors are ranked according to the frequency of winnings by their cohort groups. Through this ranking procedure, it is possible to identify who are the main prize winners in the novels category. It must be pointed out that in this exercise, juvenile novels are included in this category. Altogether these novelists account for 189 total title winnings. Azmah Nordin and Zailani Taslim ranked first at the top of the high winning group by winning 7 prizes. This is followed by Mohd. Ismail Sarbini (6), Harun Hj. Salleh (5), Khairuddin Ayip (5) and Azizi Haji Abdullah (4). Ten other authors have won 3 prizes each and 22 authors have won 2 prizes each. The number of single winning authors is 83. Out of the 120 authors, 37 account for 56% (n=106) of total winning novel titles. The majority (n=83) are single title winners. Only the names of authors in the core ranks have been included, that is those ranked 1 to 5 who account for 34% of total novel titles.

Authorship Pattern for Prize Winning Poetry

Table 5 indicates that 318 authors were responsible for winning prizes for 632 poetic works. Only the names of those poets in the core ranks between 1 and 8 have been included. The poets in this group account for about 35% (n=223) of total winning titles, each winning 5 or more prizes each. The works included in this category are for both individual pieces and anthologies. Children's poetry has been included in this category. Latiff Mohidin ranked first by winning 21 prizes. He is followed by Zurinah Hassan (20), Awang Abdullah (11), Lim Swee Tin (11) and T. Alias Taib (11). Ahmad Sarju and Muhammad Haji Salleh each won 9 prizes in this category ranking them fourth. Other authors winning between 6 and 8 prizes each are Nawawee Mohamad, Zaihasra, Kemala, Moehtar Awang, Rejab F.I., Abdullah Tahir, Jaafa HS and Selina S.F. Lee. Table 5 also indicates that a total of 103 authors account for 66% (n=417) of total winning poetry titles. The majority (n=215) are single title winners.

Table 5

Poets ranked by Cohort Groupings and Frequency of Winnings

Rank	Cohort Groupings (A)	Frequency of Winnings (B)	Running Sum of (A) (n=318)	Running Sum of (B) (n=632)
1	Cohort: 1 Latiff Mohidin	21	1	21
2	Cohort: 1 Zurinah Hassan	20	2	41
3	Cohort: 3 Awang Abdullah Lim Swee Tin T. Alias Taib	11	5	74
4	Cohort: 2 Ahmad Sarju Muhammad Haji Salleh	9	7	92
5	Cohort: 3 Nawawee Mohamad Zaihasra Kemala	8	10	116
6	Cohort: 2 Moechtar Awang Rejab F.I.	7	12	130
7	Cohort: 3 Abdullah Tahir Jaafa HS Selina S.F. Lee	6	15	148
8	Cohort: 15 Abdul Hadi Muhammad Azmi Yusoff Chai Loon Guan Cheng Poh Hock Djazlan Zainal Firdaus Abdullah Jihaty Abadi Rahman Shaari Rosli K. Matari Sabar Bohari Siti Zainon Ismail Tan Loo Chy Wadi Leta S.A. Zahari Hasib Zaen Kasturi	5	30	223
9	Cohort: 14	4	44	279
10	Cohort: 20	3	64	339
11	Cohort: 39	2	103	417
12	Cohort: 215	1	318	632

Authorship Pattern for Prize Winning Short Stories

Table 6 indicates that a total of 442 authors have won awards for 830 short story titles. Only the names of authors in the core ranking groups have been included in the table. These core authors account for 39% (n=318) of total titles in the short story category and consist of 53 authors winning between 4 and 20 prizes each. The works included in this category are short stories for adults and juveniles. Titles in this category consists of individual short stories and anthologies. Azizi Haji Abdullah ranked first in

this category by winning 20 prizes. The second place falls to Norhisham Mustaffa with 13 prizes and Fatimah Busu occupies the third place with 11 winnings. Equally prolific are Siow Siew Sing and Shahnnon Ahmad with 9 winnings and Abdullah Tahir, Anwar Ridhwan, Razak Mamat, Jais Sahok, Jong Chian Lai, Eh Deng Eh Chik with 8 winnings each. Four other authors have obtained 7 prizes, Khadijah Hashim, S. Hamisal, Zaen Kasturi and Zahari Affandi. There are 65 authors who have won between 3 and 6 prizes each. Out of the total, 59 authors obtained 2 winnings and 303 authors are single title winners.

Table 6

Authors of Short Stories Ranked by Cohort Groupings and Frequency of Winnings

Rank	Cohort Groupings (A)	Frequency of Winnings (B)	Running Sum of (A) (n=442)	Running Sum of (B) (n=820)
1	Cohort: 1 Azizi Haji Abdullah	20	1	20
2	Cohort: 1 Norhisham Mustaffa	13	2	33
3	Cohort: 1 Fatimah Busu	11	3	44
4	Cohort: 2 Siow Siew Sing Shahnon Ahmad	9	5	62
5	Cohort: 6 Abdullah Tahir Anwar Ridhwan Eh Deng Eh Chik Jais Sahok Jong Chian Lai Razak Mamat	8	11	110
6	Cohort: 4 Khadijah Hashim S. Hamisal Zaen Kasturi Zahari Affandi	7	15	138
7	Cohort: 9 Aishah Omar Ali Majod Arena Wati Awangku Merali Pg Mohamed Baharuddin Kahar Gunawan Mahmood Harun Haji Salleh Mohd. Ismail Sarbini Siti Aishah Murad	6	24	192
8	Cohort: 10 Ahmad J. Husein Azmah Nordin Dharmala N.S. E Pian Pro Poul Lim Swee Tin Nora Prasert Eh Chai Wardziah Abdul Rahman S.M. Zakir S. Othman Kelantan	5	34	242
9	Cohort: 19 Abdul Kipli Ali Abu Hassan Morad Amin Minhad Amir Tan Azdi Baharuddin C.D. Hizairi Othman Maarof Mahmud Majuni Palira Mohd. Affandi Hassan Pena Mutiara Raja Sabaruddin Abdullah S.M. Noor Saroja Thaevy a/p Balakrishnan Shapiai Mohd. Ramly Sujaidi Dasuki Suriati Ghazali Wan Yusof Wan Hassan Zurinah Hassan	4	53	318
10	Cohort: 25	3	80	399
11	Cohort: 54	2	139	517
12	Cohort: 303	1	442	820

Table 7

Authors of Dramas Ranked by Cohort Groupings and Frequency of Winnings

Rank	Cohort Groupings (A)	Frequency of Winnings (B)	Running Sum of (A) (n=318)	Running Sum of (B) (n=632)
1	Cohort: 3 Anuar Mohd. Nor Arai Mohamad Hatta Azad Khan Nordin Hassan	4	3	12
2	Cohort: 3 Abdul Talib Mohd. Hassan Anwar Ridhwan Mana Sikana	3	6	21
3	Cohort: 11 Awangku Bujang Awang Hamdan Awangku Merali Pg. Mohamed Ismail Kassan Jais Sahok Maarof Mahmud Marzuki Ali Mohd. Jali Majid Othman Haji Zainuddin Saparmah Bakri Wan Ahmad Ismail Zakaria Ariffin	2	17	43
4	Cohort: 69	1	81	107

Authorship Pattern For Prize Winning Dramas

Table 7 indicates that there are 81 authors who have won awards for a total of 107 dramatic works. This category also includes dramas written for children. The table shows that 17 authors are responsible for 40% (n=43) of total winnings in this category. Three names are ranked first with 4 winnings each. They are Anuar Mohd. Nor Arai, Mohamad Hatta Azad Khan and Nordin Hassan. The authors ranked second with three winnings are Abdul Talib Mohd. Hassan, Anwar Ridhwan and Mana Sikana. Those who have won two prizes are ranked third as a cohort group. The authors in this rank are Awangku Bujang Awang Hamdan, Awangku Merali Pg. Mohamed, Ismail Kassan, Jais Sahok, Maarof Mahmud, Marzuki Ali, Mohd. Jali Majid, Othman Haji Zainuddin, Saparmah Bakri, Wan Ahmad Ismail and Zakaria Ariffin. The majority of authors in this category are single prize winners.

Conclusion

The quest for information about all literary titles that have won prizes between the years 1946 and 1993 has resulted in the setting up of automated database (Prize). Information input

into the database have been obtained only from printed sources. As a result of this database, it has been possible to extract portions of data elements in each record for quantitative analysis.

The term literary prize here refers to all categories of prizes received (main and consolation). Between 1946 and 1993 about 86 awards were offered at national or state levels. The main organizers were Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Gapena, Esso Malaysia and the Sabah Foundation. These agencies were responsible for the major awards which were offered for a number of consecutive years. There has been an increase in the private and commercial sector's involvement in this venture giving implications of their sensitivity towards making social contributions. As a result, an estimated total of 1748 prizes were offered for the period under study. The total number of authors winning these prizes is 829.

A closer look at the titles and category of awards reveals that more than three quarters (83%, n=1452) of the awards went to short stories and poetry. Only 17% (n=296) of total awards under study went to novels and dramas. This may be due to the fact that more awards are being offered in the former two categories. Also

Table 8

**Comparative Performance of Authors Ranked Between 1 and 3 by their Cohort
Groups According to Types of Literary Works**

Name	Rank in Category	Rank by Total	No of Winnings	Type of Awards
NOVELS				
Azmah Nordin	1	8	12	7 novels, 5 s. stories
Zailani Taslim	1	12	8	7 novels, 1 poetry
Mohd. Ismail Sarbini	2	8	12	6 novels, 6 s. stories
Harun Haji Salleh	3	9	11	5 novels, 6 s. stories
Khairuddin Ayip	3	15	5	5 novels
SHORT STORIES				
Azizi Haji Abdullah	1	1	25	20 s. stories, 4 novels, 1 drama
Norhisham Mustaffa	2	5	15	14 s. stories, 1 novel
Fatimah Busu	3	9	11	11 s. stories
POETRY				
Latiff Mohidin	1	3	21	21 poetries
Zurinah Hassan	2	2	24	20 poetries, 4 s. stories
Awang Abdullah	3	8	12	11 poetries, 1 novel
Lim Swee Tin	3	4	16	11 poetries, 5 s. stories
T. Alias Taib	3	9	11	11 poetries
DRAMA				
Anuar Mohd. Nor Arai	1	16	4	4 dramas
Mohamad Hatta Azad Khan	1	16	4	4 dramas
Nordin Hassan	1	16	4	4 dramas
Abdul Talib Mohd. Hassan	2	13	7	3 dramas, 3 novels, 1 s. story
Anwar Ridhwan	2	7	13	3 dramas, 2 novels, 8 s. stories
Mana Sikana	2	13	7	3 dramas, 1 novel, 3 s. stories

the avenues to get short stories and poetry published in the local media are wider and this situation facilitates a healthy environment for literary competitions.

A study of the authorship pattern of prize winning titles on the whole can only indicate those who have won the most prizes. It in no way reflects the literary standing of the authors by types of literary works. In this case authors who achieve a high rank for a particular category of creative work may not rank high in the total analysis. As such an analysis by each type of literary work is fairer to the authors concerned. Table 8 gives the total scenario for the authors ranked between first and third by their cohort groups. In the drama category only those in the cohort ranked first and second have been included since the number of authors ranking third are too many to be included.

Table 8 seems to indicate a peculiar pattern in Malay literary authorship. Those who wrote novels seem to be also actively involved in short story writings. This behaviour was similarly ex-

hibited by most top ranked authors in the poetry section. Poets had a tendency to also write short stories but not novels. The drama authors appear to be more exclusive as those ranking first did not win any awards in the other categories. Those who are ranked second appear also to venture into novel and short story writings. Of course this perception may be mere conjecture for it is necessary to look at all creative writings of these authors (winning and non winning titles) before it can be accepted. The study shows that very few authors venture into writing dramas. Perhaps more awards should be offered in this category to provide the necessary incentive.

The exercise in studying the literary awards and authorship pattern of winning titles has to some extent succeeded in giving indicators to literary enthusiasts as to who are the major players in the literary scene. With a more complete database, this type of information may perhaps be of help for awarding agencies in their decision as to who should be receiving the acclaimed National Literati Award (Anugerah Sasterawan Negara) for substantial contributions to Malay literature.

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